LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN TO THE GREENVILLE (S. C.) CELEBRATION.

From Professor Lieber.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) JULY, 1851. GENTLEMEN: Much as I have wished to be with you on the Fourth of July, I find that I shall be obliged to deny myself the pleasure of mingling with you on that day, doubly solemn to every lover of his country in the present year. But your invitation to join the crowding citizens on the suspicious day, at your breezy mountain village, requests the invited itizen "to give his views in writing at length," should it not be convenient for him to go to Greenville. I obey your ammons. Not that I could vainly hope to say any thing new on the great subject which occupies all our minds and all our souls; or that I could urge any arguments which have not already occurred to you on the question of Union or Dision-fully debated and amply written upon as it has been now these eighteen months—but simply to contribute my mite, newever small it may be, to a cause which I consider of the last importance to Carolins, to America, to all mankind, and to send you one more bough—it will be a simple branch, but it shall be fresh and green—for the feetive wreaths which you will be weaving for this important Fourth of July. Accept then, kindly, the following words, not according to their intrinsic value, but measuring them by the spirit in which they I am, with great regard, gentlemen, your very obedient,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is the Fourth of July! There is a fragrance about the month of July delightful and refreshing to every friend of freedom. It was on the sixth day of this month that Leonides and his marryr band, faithful "to the laws of their country," even unto death, sacrificed them-selves, not to obtain a victory—they knew that that was bethe laws of their country," even unto death, acrificed themselves, not to obtain a victory—they knew that that was beyond their reach—but to do more—to leave to their State and their country, and to every successive generation of patriots to the end of time, the memory of men that could "obey the law," and prepare themselves for a certain death for their country as for a joyful wedding feast. It was on the ninth day of this month that the Swiss peasants dared make a stand at Sempach against Austria. Then, as now, the drag-chain of the chariot of advancing Europe—that memorable day when Arnold Wickefried, seeing that his companions hesitated before the firm rampart of lances levelled against them by the Austrian knights, cried out: "Friends, I'll make a lane for you! Think of my dearest wife and children!" grasped, as he was a man of great strength, a whole bundle of the enemy's pikes, buried them in his breast, and made a breach, so that over him and the knights whom he had dragged down with him his brethren could enter the hostile ranks, and with them victory for Switzerland and liberty; and Arnold's earcass, mangled and trodden down, became the corner-stone of the Helvetic Republic. It was on the fourteenth day of this month that the French, awoken from lethargy, into which an infamous despotism had drugged them, stormed and conquered that castle of tyranny, the ominous keys of which Lafayette sent to our Washington, who sacredly kept them to the last day of his life, so that every visiter could see them, as the choicest present ever offered to him to whom we owe so much of our liberty snd of the existence of our great Commonwealth. And it was on this day that our own forefathers signed that Declaration of Independence which many of them scaled with their blood, and which the others, not permitted to die for their cause, soon after raised to a great historical reality by the boldest conception—by engrafting, for the first time in the history of our kind, a representative and complete political organism on a c

counts the sacrinees and the victories of instancia, with burning gratitude and renewed pledges to live worthy of them, so does the fervent patriot remember these deeds, with rekindled affections and resolutions, not to prove unworthy of such examples and unmindful of so great an inheritance; but, on the contrary, to do whatever in him lies to transmit the talent he nits, increased, to his successors.

Yet there are those in this country who daringly pretend

Yet there are those in this country who daringly pretend to make light of the great boon received from our fathers—of this, by far the greatest act of our history—of that act, by which we stand forth among the nations of the earth—the Union. There have been patriots as devoted as ours—there have been republics besides ours—there have been spreading nations like ours—there have been bold adventurers pressing on into distant regions before ours—there have been confederacies in aniquity and modern times besides ours—but there has never been a Union of free States like ours, cemented by a united representation of the single States and of the people a united representation of the single States and of the people at large, woven together into a true Government like ours; leaving separate what ought to be separated, and yet uniting the whole by subsuccess. And equal representation, changing with the changing population, so that we cannot fall into a with the changing population, so that we cannot fall into a dire Peloponesian war, in which Athens and Sparta struggled dire Peloponesian war, in which Athens and Sparta struggled the landership that internecine war into which all other the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which all other than the landership that internecine war into which we cannot fall into a lander than the landership that internecine with the changing the landership that internecine war into which we cannot fall into a lander than the landership that internecine war into which we cannot fall into a lander than the landership that the landership that internecine war into which we cannot fall into a lander than the landership that the land have fallen, and in which they have buried themselves under their own ruins, unless they had slowly glided into submission to one Holland, or one Austria, or one Berne. Many federations indeed have had to bear the larger

there are those who wilfully shut their eyes to the many posithere are those who willuly shut their eyes to the many posi-tive blessings she has bestowed upon us, and who seem to forget that the good which the Union, with her Supreme Court, or any other vast and lasting institution, bestows upon men, consists as much in preventing evils as in showering be-nefits into our leps. There are those who will not see or hear mefits into our leps. There are those who will not see or hear what is happening before our own eyes in other countries—in Germany, for instance—that living, yet bleeding, ailing, writhing, humbled commentator on disunion. Ah! fellow-citizens, you can but fear, and justly fear, that of disunion which I know. With you the evils of disunion are happily but matter of spprehension; with me, unhappily, matter of living knowledge. I am like a man who knows the plague, because he has been in the east where he witnessed its ravages; you only know it from description, and easily may it be understood why I shudder when I hear persons speak of the plague with trifling flippancy, or courting the appelling distemper to come and make its pleasant home among us are sweet blessing which Providence has never yet vouch-safed to us.

There are those who seem to imagine that the Union might be broken up and a new confederacy be formed with the case and precision with which the glazier breaks his brittle substance along the line which his they diamond has drawn, forgetting that no great institution, and, least of all, a country, has ever broken up or can break up in peace, and without a struggle commensurate to its own magnitude; and that, when vehement passion dashes down a noble mirror, no one can hope to gather a dezen well-framed looking-glasses from the ground. There are those even who think that the lines along which our Union will aplit are ready-marked, like the grooved lines in some soft substance, intended, from the beginning, to be broken into parts for ultimate use.

There are those who speak of the remedy of secession—e remedy, as amputation would be a remedy, indeed, te cure a troublesome corn, or as cutting one's throat would remedy a snigraine.

There are those even, it seems to me, who have first rashly conceived of secession as a remedy, and now adhere to it as the end and object to be obtained, when they are shown that it would not cure the evils complained of, but, on the contrary, would induce others infinitely greater and infinitely more namerous. They fall into the common error of getting so deeply interested in the means that the object for the obtaining of which the means were first selected is forgotten. But, though the error be of daily occurrence, it is a fearful one in this case, because the consequence would be appalling. They almost remind us of those good people in Tuscany who had contracted so great a fondness for St. Romualdus that when the saint had concluded to remove from among them. had contracted so great a fondness for St. Romusidus that when the saint had concluded to remove from among them, resolved, in a grave town meeting, to slay their patron saint,

so that they might have at least his bones and worship them as secred relice.

We have heard much of secession. It is still daily dinning in our ears. What is secession? Is it revolution, or is it a lawful remedy to which a State is permitted to resort in right of its own sovereignty? Many persons—and there are some of high authority in other matters among them—maintain that even though it might not be expedient in the present case, it cannot be denied that the right of seceding belongs to every State. I have given all the attention and applied all the carnest study to this subject that I am capable of, and every thing—our history, the framing of our Constitution, the correspondence of the framers, the conduct of our country, the actions of our States—all prove to my mind that such We have heard much of secession. It is still daily dinning in our ears. What is secession? Is it revolution, or is it a lawful remedy to which a State is permitted to resort in right of its own sovereignty? Many persons—and there are some of high authority in other matters among them—maintain that even though it might not be expedient in the present case, it cannot be denied that the right of secedist belongs to every State. I have given all the attention and applied all the excess study to this subject that I am capable of, and overy thing—our history, the framing of our Constitution, the correspondence of the framers, the conduct of our country, the actions of our States—all prove to my mind that such is not the case. It has often been asserted that the States are sovereign, and that they would not be so could they not, among other things, withdraw from the Union whenever they think fit. This is purely begging the question. The question is what sovereignty is, and what in particular it means when the term is applied to our confederated States? No word is used in more different applications than this term sovereign, but in no sense, whatever width and breadth be given to it in this or in any other case, does it mean absolute and militariable power, if we speak of men. There is but one absolute rulor, one true sovereign—God. Unlimited power is not for men; and the legal sage, Sir Edward Coke, went so far as to declare, in the remarkable debates on the petition of rights, that "sovereignty is no parliamentary word." This is not the place where so subtle and comprehensive a subject.

regulate the affairs between them; secession, however, annihilates one party—the General Government—so far as the seceding State is concerned. The supposition that the Constitution itself contains the tacit acknowledgment of the right of secession would amount to an assumption that a principle of self-destruction had been infused by its own makers into the very instrument which constructs the Government. It would amount to much the same provision which was contained in the first democratic constitution of France, nemely, that if Government acts against the law every citizen has the duty to take up arms against it. This was, indeed, declaring that jacobinical democracy tempered by revolution, as a writer has called Turkey a despotism tempered by regicide.

And can we imagine that men so assections, so far-seeing on the one hand, and so thoroughly schooled by experience on the other, as the framers of our Constitution were, have just omitted, by some oversight, to speak on so important a point? One of the greatest jurists of Germany said to me at Frankfort, when the constituent Parliament was there assem.

Frankfort, when the constituent Parliament was there assemble', of which he was a member: "The more I study you Frankfort, when the constituent Parliament was there assembled, of which he was a member: "The more I study your Constitution, the more I am amazed at the wise forecast of its makers, and the manly forbearance which prevented them from entering into any unnecessary details, so easily embarrassing at a later period." They would not deserve this praise, or, in fact, our respect, had they been guilty of a neglect such as has been supposed. Can we, in our sober senses, imagine that they believed in the right of secession when they did not even stipulate a fixed time necessary to give notice of a contemplated secession, when they knew quite as well as we do that not even a common treaty of defence and offence—so, not even one of trade and amity—is ever entered into by independent Powers without stipulating the period which must elapse between informing the other parties of an intended withdrawal and the time when it actually can take place; and when they knew perfectly well that unless such a provision is contained in treaties all international law interprets them as perpetual; when they knew that not even two merchants join in partnership without providing for the period necessary to give notice of an intended dissolution of the house? It seems to me preposterous to suppose it. The absence of all mention of secession must be explained on the same ground on which the omission of parricide in the first Roman penal laws was explained—no one thought of such a deed.

Those that so carefully drew up our Constitution cannot be blamed for not having thought of this extravagance because it had never been dreamt of in any confederacy, sucient, medieval, or modern. Never has there existed an architect so presumptuous as to consider himself able to build an arch equal to its purpose and use, yet each stone of which should

presumptuous as to consider himself able to build an arch equal to its purpose and use, yet each stone of which should be so loose that it might be removed at any time, leaving a sort of abstract arch fit to support abstractions only—as useful a reality as a knife would be without a blade and of which the

handle is missing.

If the Constitution says nothing on secession; if it cannot be supposed to exist by implication; if we cannot deduce it from the idea of sovereignty, it may be worth our while to inquire into the common law of mankind on this subject. The common law in this case is history.

Now, I have taken the pains of examining all confederacies

Now, I have taken the pains of examining all confederacies of which we have any knowledge. In none of the many Greek confederacies did the right of secession exist, so far as we can trace their fundamental principles. In some rare cases an unfaithful member may have been expulsed. But in the most important of all these confederacies, and in that which received the most complete organization, resembling in many points our own—in the Achan League there existed no right of secession, and this is proved by the following case: When the Romans had obtained the supremacy over Hellas, and Greece was little more than a province of Rome, the Ætolians respectfully waited upon the Roman agent, Gallus, to solicit permission to secede from the League. He sent them to the Senate, and the secessionists obtained at Rome the permission to withdraw—no "leading case," I suppose, for Americans. The Amphictyonic Council allowed of no secession. It was Pan-Hellenic, and never meant to be other wise. The medieval leagues of the Lombard cities, of the Swabian cities, and of the Rhenish cities, permitted no spontaneous withdrawal: but the fortunes of the fiercest wars waged against them by normay smalls accasionelly ten of League, which by its powerful union of distant cities became one of the most efficient agents in civilizing Europe, and which, as Mr. Huskisson stated in Parliament, carried trade and manufacture into England, knew nothing of secession until the year 630, when the princes, avid for the treasures of her cities, had decreed her destruction, and forced many members to secede. This is no leading case either.

The Swiss Confederacy, the Germanic Federation, knew and know nothing of secession; nor did the United States of the Netherlands, so much studied by some of our framers, and Washington among them, admit the withdrawal of any single State.

single State.
All these confederacies consisted of a far looser web that

ours. None had a Federal Government comparable to ours, yet they never contemplated such a right. And should we do so—we, with a firmer union, a better understanding of do so—we, with a firmer union, a better understanding of politics, a nobler consciousness of our mission as a nation, and greater blessings at stake? Should we, indeed, of all men that ever united into federations, treat our Government, by which we excel all other united Governments, as a sort of political pick-nick to which the invited guest may go and carry his share of viands or not, as he thinks fit, or the humor

may move him?

I sak, will any one who desires secession for the sake of bringing about a Southern Confederacy honestly aver that he would insist upon a provision in the new constitution section.

he would insist upon a provision in the new constitution securing the full right of secession whenever it may be desired by any member of the expected confederacy?

To secede, then, requires revolution. Revolution for what?

To remedy certain evils. And how are they to be remedied? It is a rule laid down smong all the authorities of international law and ethics, that to be justified in going to war, it

It is a rule laid down smong all the authorities of international law and ethics, that to be justified in going to war, it is not sufficient that right be on our side; we must also have a fair prospect of success in our favor. This rule applies with far greater force to revolutions. The Jews who rose against Vespasian had all the right, I dare say, on their side; but their undertaking was not a warrantable one for all that. We, however, would we have sufficient right on our side for plunging into a revolution—for letting loose a civil war? Does the system against which we would rise contain within its own bosom no peaceful lawful remedies?

Nor would the probability of success be in our favor, since it is certain that secession cannot take place without war, and this war must end in one or the other of two ways. It must either kindle a general conflegration or we must suffer, single-banded, the consequences of our rashness—bitter if we could succeed in lopping ourselves off from the trunk—bitter if we cannot succeed. Unsuccessful revolutions are not only misfortunes; they become stigmas. And what if the conflagration becomes general, of which there is no expectation? Let us remember that it is a rule which pervades all history, because it pervades every house, that the enmity of contending parties is implacable and venomous in the same degree as they have previously stood near each other, or as nature intended the relation of good will to exist between them. It is the secret of divided families—it is the explanation of unrelenting hatred between those who once were bosom friends. Our war would be the repetition of the Peloponesian war, or of the German Thirty Years' war, with still greater bitternas between be the repetition of the Peloponesian war, or of the German Thirty Years' war, with still greater bitterness between the enemies, because it would be far more unpatural. I would shed the dismal lure of barbarism on the nineteenth

I have already gone far beyond the proper limits of a con-munication for the purpose for which the present one is intended, and must abrupily conclude where so much may

What is right for the one State must needs be right for all the others. As to South Carolins, we can just barely imported, all the others. As to South Carolins, we can just barely imported, all the others. As to South Carolins, we can just barely imported, all deed and the season, owing to her estuation near the border of the sea. But what would she have estid for yours ago, or what indeed would she say now—I speak of South Carolins, less the secssionists—if a State of the interior, say Ohio, were to vindicate the presumed right of secsion, and to declare that, being tired of a Republican Government, she prefers to establish is monarchy with some prime imported, all dressed and legitimate, from that country where they grow in abundance, and where Greece, Belgium, and Portugal have been furnished with ready-made royalities—what would we say? We would simply say this bannot be and must not be. In forming the Union we have each given up some attributes to receive in turn advantages of the less importance, and we have in consequence so chaped and be lanced all our systems that no member can withdraw without deranging and embarrassing all, and ultimately destroying the whole.

But does not the Constitution say that every power not granted in that instrument shall Stresserved for each State? Assuredly it does. But this very provision is founded upon the supposition of the existence of two powers—the General and the State Governments. The Constitution is intended to require the supposition of the existence of two powers—the General and the State Governments. The Constitution is intended to require the supposition of the existence of two powers—the General and the State Governments. The Constitution is intended to require the supposition of the existence of two powers—the General and the State Governments. The Constitution is intended to require the supposition of the existence of two powers—the General covernments. The Constitution is intended to require the supposition of the existence of two powers—the General Gover

From William Gregg, Esq.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your esteemed favor of the ping that I might be present to participate in the meeting be held at Greenville on the approaching anniversary of merican independence. I regret that circumstances beyond a control will prevent my availing myself of your kind in-

We are in the midst of an alarming crisis, and the time has come when every independent citizen of South Carolina should express his sentiments with the utmost frankness. It is unbecoming a statesman, or even the humblest citizen, to swerve from boldly expressing his views on all proper occasions, particularly when a revolutionary spirit is in existence. Sometimes a mere handful of daring, intrepid men will carry a quiet and happy country into inextricable trouble. The absence of such an expression of opinion, on the part of the mass of intelligent individuals, has often placed a country in the hands of violent politicians, and led to some of the most unnecessary and bloody revolutions on record.

It strikes me that South Carolina has become so heated up that she is scarcely in a situation to do herself justice, much less those whom she regards to be her enemies and oppressors. I am aware that there is a bad spirit at work in the Eastern States—a religious hatred to an institution which they do not understand. They are a sensible people, who have suffered themselves to run mad about an abstraction. If they continue in their mad career, they will make the issue, dissolve the Union, and save us the trouble and odium of bresking up the Government:

My impressions are that the evils complained of an averrated, and the advantages of the Union undervalued, and I fear that many who are most urgent for the secession South Carolina from the Union would not be satisfied to r main if all the evils complained of were removed.

My opinions and feelings are all for the Union, if it can be preserved in its integrity. The institution of slavery is the only subject which now seriously agitates the country; all others have been settled to the satisfaction of the South.

only subject which now seriously agitales the country; all others have been settled to the satisfaction of the South.

The whole world is now arrayed against slavery, and I think the strongest guaranty we can have for its continued existence is the preservation of our Government, kept within the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

We at the South complain loudly of violations of the Constitution which binds the States together—of continued insults and aggressions. It is very natural that it should be so, while we are so divided that we cannot units on any plan of defence. No people ever suffered long-continued wrongs who were able and willing to defend themselves. The Southern people do not lack intelligence and corrage; the only thing accessary to give them the ability to detate to our Government is union of sentiment. If any one interest can unite a people, the subject of alavery will ultimately bring the South together. Once united, a power will be brought to bear upon the Government which will enable the South to dictate her own terms for a continued Union or a separate independence. own terms for a continued Union or a separate independence.

I feel assured that the separate secasion of South Carolina
will not have the sanction of the thinking portion of the people of the State. It is sickening to talk about it, and were it to be honest, believe in separate State secession, I could not bring myself to believe that they seriously intended to carry

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, WM. GREGG.

From P. S. Brooks, Esq. PLANTATION, JUNE 27, 1851.

PLANTATION, JUNE 27, 1851.

Gentlemen: Private engagements will deny me the pleasure of participating with you in celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

It strikes me that no occasion is more appropriate for enforcing the necessity of co-operation by the parties aggrieved than the day you celebrate, and that no better illustration of the great and glorious results of concert of action could be desired than the history of the American Revolution.

The battle of the Cowpens, the first "link in the chain of causes" which dispelled the cloud of sorrow and despondency which overshadowed South Carolina in 1780, was won by a

victory, with aboulders pressing, the men of Georgia and Virginia, Maryland and the two Carolinas Had the people of South Carolina, in '76, instead of making common cause with those having a common interest with themselves. South Carolina, in '76, instead of making common cause with those having a common interest with themselves, assumed a monopoly of all the interest and all the patriotism of the several colonies, British protection might at this day have been as fashionable throughout the State as is now a certain peculiar doctrine. A separate declaration of independence and of war against Great Britain by the colony would, in my judgment, have been recommended by as much discretion and as "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" as is the present plan of separate State secession.

Man is a social being, and his obligations to his fellow-man are as a cocant as those which apparating axclusively to himself.

Man is a social being, and his obligations to his fellow-man are as cogent as those which appertain exclusively to himself. In a confederacy of States the same obligations obtain between the several communities having identity of interest which compose it; and as man, in affecting independence of his fellow-man, becomes a helpless, churlish bruta, so will one State, by a disregard of the obligations incident to a general interest, and by an overweening assumption of intelligence and patriosism, inevitably forfeit all sympathy in its hear of need, and evoke derision and contempt when its counsels have failed. Dictation is not more offensive to individuals than to States, and my apprehension is, that South Carolins, in attempting to surprise the States of the South Carolins, in attempting to surprise the States of the South into co-operation, will irredeemably prejudice, reterd, and frustrate a cause which "has the Constitution for its base and Jefferson for its chief corner stone."

chief corner stone." There is strategy in politics as well as in war, and not There is strategy in politice as well as in war, and not unfrequently does it happen that to delay, or even to retreat, exhibits patriotism, wisdom, and valor, when by contrary policy is wrought inexcusable secrifice and unmitigated disaster. Kenophon was more distinguished by a retreat than was Murat by an hundred brilliant charges. Dumouriez disloged the Prussian army from the heights of La Lural, and thus gaved France, by "masterly inactivity." Ney's splendid abilities appear brightest, beheld in command of the rear guard as Napoleon retired from Moscow. Greene rendered more easential service to his country by flying beyond the Dan than by his victory at Eutaw, and I am yet to learn if the astute wisdom of the partissn "Swamp Fox" is held in less repute than the obstinate valor of the Carolina "Game Cock."

The political divisions in this State seem to make here.

if the setter windom of the partisms "Swamps Fox" is held in the strength than the obstinate valor of the Carolina "Game Cock."

The political divisions in this State soem to me to be as nateral and as honorable as the difference of cheracter now the comparison of the State in the Union of the States: Allie invitable and inseparable. It is not not to be a seried to the state of the State in the Union of the States: Allie invitable and inseparable, on the Department of the State in the Union of the States: Allie invitable and inseparable, on the precision of the States of the State in the Union of the States: Allie invitable and inseparable, on the precision of the States of the S

The separate nationality of South Carolina, dis inct from the States of the South and North, though permitted to retire unmolested and guarantied against insult or injury by every Power on earth, would be any thing but a blessing, without an outlet for our increasing colored population. It would be but the beginning of an end in war between races, and for bread. The yeomany of the country would be constrained, if by no other cause than the temptation of money, to abandon the homes of their childhood. Landed proprietors might indeed extend their boundaries, but the defensive power of the State would diminish in a double ratio.

At the North there is a social disease preying upon its vitals which can be arrested only by a diversion of popular excitement. So long as we at the South are quiet, they will be turbulent—when we are distracted, they are unanimous. In view of their social evils, let not precipitate action on our part be to them a godsend in that we save them from agrarianism and anarchy, by giving a diversion to their corrupt public sentiment.

Domingo.

I regard the threatened contest as destined to be as desired in its results as was the battle of Waterloo. If Sc Carolina (for she alone constitutes one of the combatant throughout triumphant, she When the issue is made, we must conquer, or we shall, of ourselves, have inflicted the deadliest wound upon State sovereignty and State rights, and chafed the sores of federal

Gentlamen, some of us who urge the necessity of co-operation are taunted as submissionists, because, forsooth, we presume to advise a delay which we fervently believe will ensure the attainment of all our hopes. Our wisest and purest men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the General Government and urged united resistance of its wrongs, are annoyed by affected misconceptions of their positions, and by reckless imputations that they have begotten an issue, and now seek to avoid it. Barnwell and Butler, Hayne and Sumter, Hampton and Chesnut, Irby and Andrew Hammond—men whose surnames are a part of the history of South Carolins—all submissionists! And men on your committee, from whose family vein has flowed, in the defence of their country, an amount of blood sufficient to bear up the great smuggling secessionist, astride a pyramid of his "active bales and boxes?"

To express a doubt of the entire excellence of secession is

ing an equal right with themselves to the exercise of his fa-culties) for obedience to the understanding with which a be-neficent Providence has endowed him; or any with heads so neticent Providence has endowed him; or any with Acads so wrong that they can glorify and do homage to the American Union as it is, then, in earnest of the latitude of our liberty, le: them stand, undisturbed, "as monuments of the eafety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."

left free to combat it."

Gentlemen, be pleased to make my acknowledgments to those with whom you are associated for the unexpected and undeserved attention to me, and propose in my behalf the folwing sentiment : "South Carolina: May the wisdom of the Colony rule

With entire respect for your committee, and personal regard for such of its members as I have the honor to know, I am,

for such of its members as a many respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. S. BROOKS. SENTIMENTS

Offered at the Anti-Secession Celebration at Green ville, (S. C.) July 4th, 1851. By P. E. Duncan. The Right of Secession : A re-

tionary, not a constitutional right—one suited only to South-ern Rights Associations of the South and the higher-law party of the North. Well may the Syracuse Convention appland South Carolina for her patriotism.

By Col. T. P. Brockman. Let the people of South Carolina have light, and their patriotism and good sense will cause them to eschew the folly and madness of separate State

By N. O. Tuell. May abolitionism take its flight, and not where to rest its foot, till it lands in the bot

Mount Vesuvius, and may separate State secession acco By Capt. J. W. Brooks. The Mississippi and its tribut ry waters : An insuperable barrier against a dissolution of the

NEWSCREEN STREET, SHEET, SHEET, STREET, STREET PROPOSED NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

AGRICULTURAN DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, JULY 26, 1851.
To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:
Gentlemen: There are two ways in which it has be

ure. The one is to follow the plan of State associ as having similar objects in view ; and the other is to add he representative system, in which delegates appointed b ocal societies, and acting under a federative constitution shall unite the whole in a national association. The plan first named simply creates an independent organization for national purposes, leaving all State and county societies equally isolated and independent. The scheme last named aims to form a perfect union among all existing societies, under a common head, by choosing delegates to represent them in a national body.

Those who have had most experience in organizing and maintaining efficient State societies regard their union and combined strength as promising more usefulness to the country than can reasonably be expected from any new society formed without reference to existing associations. cieties are now very flourishing, and they have the mean and moral force to establish a National Congress of Agriculture, equal at least to the "Central Congress of Agriculture of France, which is composed of six hundred delegates and all the local societies in the nation. It has been suggested all the local societies in the nation. that State societies should send two delegates, answering the United States Senators from each State, and that the lo eties in each Congressional district be entitled to one de

societies in each Congressional district be entitled to one de-legate in the agricultural congress.

This body would consist of something less than three hundred members, provided all the States and Tarritories were fully represented. This plan is simple, clearly republi-can, and secures to every farming district in the whole re-public the advantages of a local representative in the United States Congress of Agriculture. If it be inconvenient for any member of a local society to visit the seat of government tyranny.

Distructing the plan proposed, and apprehensive of the results which will probably attend the separate action of the State, I am constrained to look upon separate secession in the same light as did Juniua Sir William Draper's defence of Lord granby—the intention was good, but the great was to accomulate the agonies of his friend.

Gentlemen, some of us who urge the necessity of co-operation are taunted as submissionists, because, forsooth, we presume to advice a delay which we fervently believe will ensure the attainment of all our hopes. Our wisest and purset men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the purset men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the purset men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the purset men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the purset men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the purset men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the purset men, who have heretofore exposed the abuses of the purset men to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society to visit the seat of government to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society to visit the seat of government to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society to visit the seat of government to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society to visit the seat of government to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society to visit the seat of government to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society to visit the seat of government to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society con service of a member of a local society can appoint to attend a session of the association, such society can appoint a member of a local society can inspectionably lead to important results. There are now five mile nature the attainment of all our hopes. Our wissel and insert the statisment of all our hopes. Our wissel and insert the statisment of all our hopes are provided resistance of the General Government and urged smalled of the General Government and urged smalled of the General Government and urged smalled of the General Government and the General Government and the General Government and urged smalled of the General Government and the Government Government and the General Government and the Government Governme

for personal vengeance.

Should there be any men in your assemblisge, or in the State, with "souls so dead" that they could behold the footprints of an enemy upon the soil of their birth, and not fly prints of an enemy upon the soil of their birth, and not fly prints of an enemy upon the soil of their birth, and not fly whole Union, if they will only organize for the purpose. As were generally the result, on one side or both, of folly or whole Union, if they will only organize for the purpose. As wickedness, and this was no exception to the rule. But it is individual citizens, however respectable, we can do nothing. The more numerous farmers are, the greater their weakness and dependence, unless they wisely combine their individual power to protect and advance their common interests. No one need fear that the owners of American soil will be too thoroughly educated, or that agriculture will be too prosperous, no matter how extensive the combinations for the improvement of all cultivated fruits, plants, and seeds, and of all domesticated animals and tilled land. The annual exhibitions of the New York State section heirs towards a 100 000 all domesticated animals and tilled fand. The annual exhibi-tions of the New York State society bring together 100,000 citizens, and by good management a much larger number would attend a grand national fair in this city. Annually meeting here on common ground, the planters of the South and the farmers of the North would happily wear off their sectional prejudices, inspire mutual confidence, and form new and lasting friendships.

DANIEL LEE.

CIRCASSIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 19 .- Correspondence from Circassia will for a time cease to be mere discussion. The period of action is arrived. The recent success of the Circassians has already secured serious results. You have already been informed of the evacuation of all the forte between Tchemer and Kouban. The guns, mortars, and ammun tion having been taken out, the castles were blown up. The fort Haider was subsequently attacked by the Naib Mohamed Emir. The effair was short, the mountaineers penetrated into the fort, and the whole garrison, 2,000 in number, laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners. The Russian general was four hours beyond Tchemer, watched by Sheikh Ibrahim, a Gergil chief, who was pested with his nountaineers within pistol-shot, ready to engage him the moment be should stir. Daily applications were made to Tiflis by the commander in-chief for reinforcements, and two regiments of Cossacks were on their way to join the Russian army. The Governor of Souhoum Kale was also dangerously situated; he had demanded succor, and, by last account from Savastopol, troops were being embarked on board of a flotilla of steamers, which by this time must have reached their destination. Several sailing vessels had been taken up at Odesea to follow as soon as possible with stores and ammunition. This promptitude is an earnest declaration on the part of Russia that things are wrong in those quarters, and even I have heard it declared on good authority that vigorous

A BRUTAL HUSBAND AND FORGIVING WIFE —Michael Kilroy was brought before the Police Court of Boston on Thursday, on the charge of besting his wife with a stick of wood, by which her arm was broken between the wrist and elbow and the wrist dielocated. There were also bruises all over her body. The wife was put upon the stand as a wit ness, and testified that her husband came home on Tuesday evening partially intoxicated, and wanted some more money to buy liquor. She refused to give it to him, when he commenced to beat her; this having no effect, he seized the stick of wood and committed the assault for which he was arrested. She gave her testimony with a great deal of reluctance, alleging that it was all her own fault; that he was a good husband, the father of her five children, and that if she had only given him the money it would not have happened. She wanted the Court to let him off; and, when he was ordered to jail to await his trial in August, she absolutely refused to recognise as a witness against him. At last the Court was obliged to order her to give bonds in \$100 to appear as a wirness, and, if not given, the officers were instructed to commit her.

A late writer in the Cultivator says that whether scythes hold their edge well depends altegather whether scythes hold their edge well depends altegather whether the man works by the day or the acre. While the former will be compelled "to stop and sharpen" every five minutes, the latter, he says, will slash away all day without thinking of THE FLOWER-GIRL OF WYOMING.

JONATHAN STURERS, Esq , of New York, is the proprietor of what we have always considered a picture of a beauty and excellence. It was painted by the dist beauty and excellence. It was painted by the distinguished INGRAM, and is the portrait of a Flower-Girl, who seems to be standing on the threshold of some village mansion, holding in her right hand a small earthern pot containing a rare plant, while from her left arm is hanging a basket full to overflowing of American flowers. Through the open door we have a glimpse of the country, from which we gather the idea that summer is in its prime. The bewitching creature makes her appearance dressed in a neat but simple drab-colored gown, and wearing upon her head a common black hood, as if conscious of the fact that the sunlight of her countenance and the heauty and fragrence of her forcers would monopolite all the beauty and fragrance of her flowers would mono the attention of those whom she might meet. But she has a substantial reason for thus making her appearance of for she has evidently spent a goodly portion of the morning among the rose and sweet-brier business of her father's garden, and she would not spoil the muslin dress which she lately received as a birthday present from her kind mother. And, besides, just as soon as the beautiful creature has sold that basket of flowers, it is her intention to enjoy a ramble over the hills after a lot of wild flowers for her own particular benefit.

When we first fixed our gaze upon this flower-queen, we were immediately reminded of the following passage by Wonnswontz, which, with the single exception of the dusky hair," is a perfect description :

"She was a phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight; A lovely apparition, sent To be a moment's ornament : To be a moment's ornament:
Her eyes as stare of twilight fair;
Like twilight's too her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful dawn;
A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and waylay."

But the irresistible charmer has now made a pause, and, without uttering a word, is commanding us to purchase the lowers. The language of those mild blue eyes, opening upon us with a look made of all "sweet accord," and the marvellous beauty of her brow, her flaxen hair and rose-like lips, were enough to transform even a stoic into a worshipper of woman. He who would bargain with this fair merchant must speak quickly, for she will not brook an admiring gaze but a mo-ment longer; she is impatient to be away under the open sky, where she may sing a loud clear song with the lark that

will be her only companion over the fields.

Connected with this picture of the Flower-Girl is the following romantic but really authentic story: Many years ago a gentleman from England was travelling at his leisure, in the coaches of the United States mail, down the charming valley of Wyoming, and on a certain occasion chanced to tarry for a short time in the village of that name. It was midsummer, and, while enjoying his after-dinner cigar on the portico of the tavern, a young girl suddenly made her appearance, off ring for sale, in the innocence and modesty of her heart, a basket of fresh flowers. He purchased a handsome bouquet, and when the coach was ready continued his journey. Weeks passed on, but wherever he wandered he was continually haunted by the surpassing loveliness of the unknown flower-girl of Wyoming, and he soon found himself once more a sojourner in the village inn. He had by this time become so deeply interested in the stranger girl that he made many inquiries about her condition, and found that she was the only faughter of poor but highly respectable parents. With these parents he finally became acquainted, and in pro-cess of time obtained permission to place the daughter at one of the principal female seminaries of the country. While she was storing her mind with knowledge her benefactor was living in England. Time passed on ; he returned to Wyoming, found the ractic flower girl an accomplished lady, offered her his hand in marriage, was accepted and married, and, after settling a property on his American parents, crossed the vales of England, where he now lives in the enjoyment of every thing which wealth and education can afford. The picture in question is an actual portrait, and was taken from a sketch which the artist painted on the very day the English stranger purchased a bouquet of the flower-girl in Wyoming.

Service Afloat and Ashore, during the Mexican
War. By Lieut. Raphare Semmes, U.S. Navy.
Cincinnati, W. H. Moores & Co.

none the less remarkable for the military prowess and skill it called forth, and the magnificent results to which it has given rise. It constitutes an era in our history, and whatever tends to illustrate it will be read with interest. It is no objection to the work of Lieut. Semmes, that it is written from the stand-point of a sailor, or that it succeeds numerous other works of a similar character. It is only by diverse testimony the future historian will be able to attain the fullest view the entire transaction. "Truth," says Narsun in his history of the peninsular war, "being the legitimate object of history, I hold it better that she should be sought for by many than by few, lest, for want of seekers amongst the mists of prejudice and the false lights of interest, she be lost altogether." It is of great advantage to history that we find many independent narrators of similar scenes; it is only from the rese-lution of such various testimony that she at length weaves together the golden thread of truth into a consistent whole. Lieut. SEMMES confines his parrative chiefy to those scenes on the water or land of which he was in whole or in part an eye-witness. Unlike most similar works, this has no one hero, unless the natural partiality manifested for Gen. WORTH may be considered as giving him a more marked elevation. It is neither adorned nor disfigured with vulgar anecdotes, to gratify a morbid love of the marvellous. The author writes right on ; like a man who seeks to tell the truth so far as it is in his power. His style is sufficiently compact and lucid for this kind of writing. He criticizes freely whatever, in high or low, his sailor's eye deems worthy of comment. The in-telligent reader will be pleased with the frankness and the independence of the writer, even though he may not in all cases adopt his conclusions. We confess our obligation to him for a clearer view of the operations of both the army and the pavy in this war than we had previously possessed. His work forms an important contribution to the original sources from which the future historian will illustrate this era in our history. It is gotten up in beautiful style by the enterprising publishers; the printing and lithographing not only do ho-nor to the "Queen city," but have not been surpassed even in our great commercial metropolis .- Newark Daily Advertiser.

ABOLITION BENEVOLENCE.—It is notorious that the Abomessures must be pursued in order to rescue General Cerebrianoff from his dangerous position. The Naib had excited several tribes, long since submitted to Russia, to raise the standard of revolt, and the war-cry was echoing from mount and vale throughout the whole of Circassia. I caution you against placing any reliance on the accounts prepared for publication for the Journal de St. Petersburgh. The above details are somewhat official, and, although I admit, as usual in such cases, they are rather exaggerated, still they can be relied upon.

A BRUTAL HUSDAND AND FORGIVINE WIFE—Michael Kilroy was brought before the Police Court of Boson on Thusday, on the charge of beating his wife with a stick of wood, by which her arm was broken between the wrist and elbow and the wrist dislocated. There were also bruises all over her body. The wife was put upon the stand as a wit ness, and testified that her husband came home on Tuesday evening partially intoxicated, and wanted some more money to buy liquor. She refused to give it to him, when he commenced to beat her; this having no effect, he seized the stick of wood and committed the assault for which he was arrest
ABOLITION BENEVOLENCE.—It is notorious that the Abomition, in the ditionists give nothing, or next to nothing, to aid the emancitation of slaves; but we had supposed that when an object was presented which they could not but approve, and in the distionists part to nothing, to aid the emancitation of slaves; but we had supposed that when an object was presented which they could not but approve, and in the distionists from proved that when an object was presented which they could not but approve, and in the distionion of slaves; but we had supposed that when an object was presented which they could not but approved that when an object was presented which they could not but approved that when an object was presented which they could not but approved that when an object was presented which they could not but appro ABOLITION BENEVOLENCE,-It is notorious that the Aboviz , never trust men who advocate thievery of any sort.

[Journal of Commerce

A Hann Brow.—A Telegraph deepatch says that the villege of Honesdale (Pa) was visited on Friday evening
by a violent storm, accompanied by a terrific whirlwind,
which swept across the upper part of the place, taking in its
course the large dwelling homes of Mr. West, a portion of
which was deposited on the opposite side of the river. Another portion was seen high up in the sir, sailing before the
wind over Irving Cliff, which is more than 300 feet high,
and nearly two mites distant from the locatity of the house.
A large quantity of the bricks were scattered over the fields
along the track of the whirlwind. Mrs. West, child, and
servant were in the house at the time the wind struck it, and
fortunately escaped unburt. A large quentity of glass was
broken by the hail, and the crops in all directions are levelled
to the ground. The thunder and lightning were very severe.